(b) The refining capacity during the last five years was as under:—

	Million Tonnes per annum
1-4-1983 . . .	37·80
1-4-1984 . . .	37·80
1-4-1985 . . .	45·50
1-4-1986 . . .	47·55
1-4-1987 . . .	48·70 (including 2MTPA of swing refinery)

(c) and (d) The crude production plan of ONGC and Oil India Limited and also the creation of additional refining capacity requirement for VIII Plan will be finalised alongwith the finalisation of the said Five Year Plan as a whole.

Installed capacity of private sector plants for manufacturing LPG cylinders

1976. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that against the installed capacity of 90 private sector plants licensed to manufacure 13 million LPG cylinders, the total purchases made by the petroleum companies are only 2.5 to 3 million cylinders;

(b) if so, how this gross over licensing has taken place;

(c) what steps are being taken to rectify the imbalance; and

(d) what is the amount invested in establishing the above 90 plants and what is the percentage of the excess capacity at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) Based on its estimated requirements during the current year the oil industry has placed orders for nearly 2.8 million cylinders with over 80 LPG cylinder manufacturing units;

(b) The manufacture of LPG cylinders is not covered under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and only registration with DGTD or the respective Directorates of Industries is required;

(c) In respect of units which do not take effective steps and are unwilling to implement the scheme within the validity period, the registration letters issued to them are being cancelled by the concerned authorities; in the case of SSI units, the provisional registration lapses at the end of three years. At present registrations for this industry are restricted to no-industry districts and special areas only;

(d) As this industry does not require an industrial licence, investment figures are not required to be furnished by these units. It has been assessed that the excess capacity in this sector at present is nearly 250—300 per cent.

Acute shortage of cooking gas supply in Andhra Pradesh

1977. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that for the last two months or so, acute shortage of cooking gas supplies despite periodical promises, is causing untold misery to housewives; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to restore full supply of L.P.G. refills to the State for timely supply to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b) A backlog in supply of refills had developed temporarily in several parts of the country, including in some parts of Andhra Pradesh, recently on account of shortfall in bulk availability of LPG apart from movement, industrial relations and other operational constraints. Efforts are being made to maximize indigenous production and also augment supplies through imports to the extent feasible. The situation is being closely monitored by

the oil industry with a view to ensuring regular LPG supplies to the consumers.

Use of foreign trade marks or domestic sales

1978. SHRI SURESH KALMADI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for stipulating condition that no Foreign Trade Marks are to be used for domestic sales while granting Foreign Collaborations; and

(b) since when this practice has been in force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) This condition is incorporated in foreign collaboration approval with a view to discouraging the use of foreign trademarks on goods sold in the domestic market.

(b) This condition has been incorporated since 1978.

Scope of ancillarization of various categories of items to be set up with Public sector undertakings

1979. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether standing Committee of Small Scale Industrial Board of Ancillary Development have studied and enlisted the urgent scope of ancillarization of various categories of items;

(b) if so, the names and details of such items for which ancillary small scale units could be attached and set up with public sector undertakings, Industrial Unit wise; and

(c) what facilities and incentives public sector would extend for setting up of such ancillary small scale units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Standing Committee of small Scale Industries Board on Ancillary Development, Marketing Assistance and Quality Improvement have studied the scope of ancillarisation in the field of airconditioning and refrigeration industries.

(b) The names of items for which ancillary small scale units could be set up in the field of airconditioning and refrigeration are: rubber rings, gaskets, springs, pump gears, wrist pins, small end-bushes, bronze glands, studs, connection rod bolts, various bar stock items, piston rings, valve plates spring plates, valve springs, flexible steel rings, pressure gauges, solenoid valves, flapper valves, shaft seal assys, reverse cycle valves terminal assys, fusable plugs, piston valves, level master control valves, pillow block bearings, float valves, expansion valves, carbon rings, oil pumps, main bearings and shut-off valves etc.

(c) As per the BPE guidelines, public sector undertakings are required to extend facilities to ancillary units which inter-alia includes: (i) long-term relationship and mutual obligation of parent and ancillaries; (ii) technical, R&D and managerial support; (iii) supply of imported/scarce raw-materials; (iv) prompt payment; (v) a guarantee to minimum off-take of the annual production of ancillary units (vi) price preference; (vii) waiver of earnest money/security deposit; and (viii) tender sets to be supplied free of charge etc.

Problems faced by Coir Industry

1980. SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Coir Industry is facing stiff competitions from synthetic and other natural filter substitutes;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to find out new areas of uses of Coir and Coir products;

(c) whether any research organisations have conducted studies to revitalise Coir Industry; and